

# THE HICKMAN COURIER.

OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN KENTUCKY.

ESTABLISHED 1859

HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KY., JANUARY 23, 1903.

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## STOCK TAKING IS ON HAND.

WE FIND TOO MANY HEAVY GOODS ON OUR COUNTERS.

UNDERWEAR, WORK SHIRTS, PANTS, DUCK COATS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c.

Under our present system, (Strictly Cash,) we are making the lowest prices.

Heavy Wool and Cashmere Hose and Half-Hose, worth thirty-five and twenty-five cents cut to 12c

Mens and Boys heavy Ribbed and Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, well worth thirty-five cents, cut to 21c

Heavy Overcoats, just the thing for rain and snow, reduced from four dollars and fifty cents to \$3.48

Warm Mittens and Gloves for 25c worth fifty. Reduced prices on Duck Coats, Caps, Boots and Rubber footwear.

## QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

ARE ALWAYS FLEXIBLE. ALWAYS COMFORTABLE.

CASH SHOE STORE. RICE & NAYLOR.

## EVERY CLAIM PAID.

The Excellent Financial Condition of the K. of H.

For the first time in its history Knights of Honor is able to show month that every claim published has been paid.

In a letter received from Supreme Reporter, under date of Dec 15, he has drawn warrants for every claim in the office at this writing and to the amount of \$16,000 of being enough to pay up Assessment No. 76, which was paid by members during the month of November. In other words, when the reporter comes out on the first of January the financial statement will show that every claim published has been paid.

### WHAT A RECORD.

Organized June 30, 1873, twenty-one and a half years of successful business. Over seventy million dollars paid to beneficiaries of deceased members, and EVERY CLAIM PAID.

The Knights of Honor, the Old, True and Reliable, is the society to join your friends to join.

### ASSESSMENT RATES.

After careful examination by the most expert actuaries, and after twenty-eight years of actual experience, the Knights of Honor has adopted the following sliding scale of rates, equitable alike to young and old:

Between Ages of	Full Rate.	Half Rate.	Quarter Rate.
18 and 21	\$1.20	\$0.60	\$0.30
21 and 22	1.25	.65	.35
22 and 23	1.30	.65	.35
23 and 24	1.35	.70	.35
24 and 25	1.40	.70	.35
25 and 26	1.45	.75	.40
26 and 27	1.50	.75	.40
27 and 28	1.55	.80	.40
28 and 29	1.60	.80	.40
29 and 30	1.70	.85	.45
30 and 31	1.80	.90	.45
31 and 32	1.90	.95	.50
32 and 33	2.00	1.00	.50
33 and 34	2.10	1.05	.55
34 and 35	2.20	1.10	.55
35 and 36	2.30	1.15	.60
36 and 37	2.40	1.20	.60
37 and 38	2.50	1.25	.65
38 and 39	2.60	1.30	.65
39 and 40	2.70	1.35	.70
40 and 41	2.80	1.40	.70
41 and 42	2.90	1.45	.75
42 and 43	3.00	1.50	.75
43 and 44	3.20	1.60	.80
44 and 45	3.30	1.65	.80
45 and 46	3.40	1.70	.85
46 and 47	3.45	1.75	.90
47 and 48	3.60	1.80	.90
48 and 49	3.80	1.90	.95
49 and 50	4.00	2.00	1.00
50 and 51	4.30	2.15	1.10
51 and 52	4.60	2.30	1.15
52 and 53	4.90	2.45	1.25
53 and 54	5.20	2.60	1.30
54 and 55	5.50	2.75	1.40
55 and 56	5.85	2.95	1.50
56 and 57	6.25	3.15	1.60
57 and 58	6.65	3.35	1.70
58 and 59	7.00	3.50	1.75
59 and 60	7.40	3.70	1.85
60 and over	8.00	4.00	2.00

The Lodge at Hickman, Ky., since organization has lost 54 members by death amounting to \$108,000.00 and every dollar was promptly paid.

Since the laying of the Atlantic cable the idea of a trans-Pacific cable has been often discussed and plans have been laid before congress and private companies have become interested in the project from time to time. But it was not until the islands in the far Pacific came within the jurisdiction of the United States that a great need for a Pacific cable was felt. It is now costing our government not less than \$400,000 a year for cable communication to Manila and such message travels about 14,000 miles, or nearly three-fifths of the distance around the world. From our coast a message must go to Ireland, thence to England, from there across to France and overland to the Mediterranean, then by cable to northern Africa and by land and cable to Suez, through the Red Sea and Indian Ocean to India, Cochin China and Hong Kong, and thence to Manila. In its travels the message must be repeated some fifteen times, thus making errors very probable and secrecy impossible. Thus it will easily be seen that the United States government would be the better protected and would be financially foreed by cable extending direct from our own shores to those of our possessions in the east.

### Quick Delivery.

Were in a position now to deliver your groceries and fresh meats as soon as we receive orders having added another delivery wagon.

LEDFORD & RANDLE.

## How Much is a Million.

When Charles Schwab was made President of the Steel Trust it was announced that he was to receive a salary of \$1,000,000 a year. His salary is about one tenth that sum, which is pretty good pay for the services of any one man. Two years ago John D. Rockefeller was said to be worth \$200,000,000. This soon grew to be too small a sum in the eyes of imaginative newspaper writers and they increased it to 500,000,000 and then to 800,000,000. Some of them have placed it at 1,000,000,000, and there are people who believe it because they read it in a newspaper or heard some campaign spell-binder make the assertion.

A billion dollars is a good deal of money. It is so much the ordinary mind cannot conceive the immensity of it. Beside it a million dollars would seem like 30 cents. And a million dollars is a considerable sum—larger than some of us are in the habit of carrying.

When a man thro' luck, business sagacity, theft or robbery has accumulated as much as a half million or a million he is usually rated as a millionaire several times over. A year or two ago a New York paper printed what is purported to be a list of the millionaires of the country. If I remember correctly the list contained 1,000 names. In it I remember the name of a Tennessean, not one in five of whom was, then, is now or ever was a millionaire. It is as easy to write billion as it is to write million as it is easier to write million than it is to write one hundred thousand—and this is why there is so many immense fortunes in this country—on paper. We are led to make these prelatory observations by the following from the Washington Post, which is also somewhat shy in accepting as gospel truth wonderful stories, heard over at the mill or down at the store, concerning the stupendous wealth of persons who are not on speaking terms with the estimators, ratelors or auditors:

Is there a man in the United States whose assets are worth \$1,000,000,000? Senator Hoar has heard of such a citizen, and his mention of the unnamed billionaire is exciting a good deal of speculation. The Post has no doubt that the Senator stated a fact—the fact that he had heard that wondrous story—but the post does not believe that such a man lives in this or any other land beneath the sun. It may be possible although we doubt it seriously that one American citizen is worth \$200,000,000, and that there are several others whose fortunes vary from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, but that billionaire passes our belief like a fairy tale. It is a rare occurrence for the estate of a wealthy decedent to 'cut up' or 'pan out' half the ante mortem estimate. Expectant heirs are as likely to find the liabilities in excess of the assets as to fully realize their hopes. It is sometimes advantageous to an ambitious man—or, at any rate, he deems it so—to be rated in fortune far beyond his possessions. In other cases false rating is not the fault of the rated, but due rather to the general habit of exaggeration. Men pass for millionaires and multi-millionaires in spite of their positive and truthful disclaimers.

There are few minds that are able to comprehend the meaning of figures that extend beyond one million and even that total extends beyond the average man. It means putting one thousand into another thousand 999 times but a hundred million means the putting of one million into another 99 or one thousand repeated one hundred thousand times. And a billion means one thousand millions, or a million times one thousand. As well try to comprehend the distance from the earth to a star whose light occupies two hundred years in reaching this planet. It is like counting the 'little drops of water' and 'little grains of sand' that the Sunday-school children are taught 'make the mighty ocean and the beautiful land.' There are large fortunes in this country—too many such perhaps—but none of them gets in sight of the billion mark. Death will in a few years, divide most of them, and heirs speedily subdivide into small fractions. Let us hope, too, that the growing habit of our rich men to give back to the people in the shape of educational or charitable institutions much of their wealth will continue to grow. Meanwhile it should be easily possible to put a period to undue accumulation of wealth through the operation of unjust, unequal laws.

## That's What Knocks

We offer you The Best Goods that Money Can Buy.

That's nothing new you say. Others make similar offers. But I have the goods. That is the difference between my offer and all others, I've got the collateral behind it. You can come and see it, handle it, examine it. That's what knocks! There are goods that look good and are bad; goods that are better than they look, and goods that look like the best and are as good as they look. That's my class. I can't sell what I don't buy and

## I BUY ONLY THE BEST.

Next, I offer these as bargains. That means, I give so much value in my goods that they are worth more to you than the money you trade for them. You make money on that kind of deal. That what knocks. How can I sell those goods at a profit and yet sell them away below the prices others ask? I do it. If I couldn't offer you more for the money than any other, I wouldn't waste my breath in inviting you to see me. I do offer more: money making bargains, money saving prices, money making values. Money is what knocks. I might do up my goods in perfumed, gilt edge paper but what would you care for that? You are on the make, or the save. I expect you to trade with me because by doing so you can save and make money.

## CUE THRELKELD. THE CASH GROCER.

## DISTRESSING STORY.

NORTHERN PART OF SWEDEN IS THREATENED.

London, Jan. 15.—Telegrams from Stockholm confirm the distressing accounts of famine in Northern Sweden, as given in these dispatches. About 30,000 people are affected by this famine, which extends from the 61st to the 67th degree, north latitude, and from the Gulf of Bothnia and the Russian border far into the interior. The starving people are eating pine bark, which is dried, ground to powder, mixed with stewed Iceland moss, and made into a kind of famine bread.

Coincident with the failure of the crop is the extreme scarcity of fish. The fishermen return from their expeditions empty-handed. Even ptarmigan, usually found in great numbers in the stricken district, have almost completely disappeared. It is estimated that the expenditure of about \$6,300,000 will be necessary to save the population from decimation. Thus far about \$200,000 has been subscribed, of which sum over \$12,500 was sent by Swedes in the United States. This amount does not include the money necessary to save the breed of cattle which alone can live through an Arctic winter, or supply seed for the spring sowings. The peasants are making pathetic sacrifices to avert the extermination of the hardy Northern cattle. In previous times of scarcity good fodder was obtainable by mixing reindeer moss and aspen bark. Now this is not available, and finely chopped twigs of birch, willow and ash are substituted. The mixture is boiled and fed to the cattle warm, but it is found that the milk of cattle thus fed leads to

typhoid fever. This and other diseases are certain to spread unless relief is hastened.

The situation threatens a repetition of the terrible famine of 1867, when thousands died of starvation and typhoid fever.

A special commissioner of the Swedish Government, who has just returned from the scene of the distress, emphasizes the necessity for the adoption of immediate plans to abate the distress. His report has caused a most painful impression and will, it is hoped, enhance the national efforts to provide remedial measures. Up to the present 1,300 carloads, valued at over \$100,000, represent the total quantity of provisions and fodder shipped to the famine stricken area.

## OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 16.—W. F. Davis, of Union City, Tenn., was found dead in bed at a small hotel here this morning. A box which had contained morphine was found upon the dresser of the room and revealed the cause of his death. Coroner McManus held an inquest, the verdict being that death came from an overdose of morphine.

The deceased was a member of the Elk's Lodge at Jackson, Tenn. He was well dressed, appeared to be in good circumstances and acquaintances here say he was not in trouble.

## ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

All parties having claims against C. E. Eaker, Assignor, are hereby notified to file same with the undersigned Assignee on or before February 2nd, 1903, and all parties owing said C. E. Eaker will please come forward and settle not later than February 2nd, 1903, or I will have to bring suit at once. Call at my office in Hickman, Ky.  
H. F. REMLEY, Assignee.  
3301 Hickman, Ky.

## TWO OFFICERS KILLED BY HILL BROTHERS.

Cairo, Ill., Jan. 13.—At a dance at Moorehouse, Mo., last night James and Dolphus Hill, of Johnson county, Ill., became drunk and created a disturbance and Marshal Dan Lance and Deputy Marshal John Taylor were called in to restore peace. Dolphus Hill shot and instantly killed Marshal Lance, while James Hill fatally out Taylor. The Hill boys started to leave the house, when Taylor shot and wounded one of them, but they succeeded in making their escape. Searching parties have been organized, but the murderers are still at liberty.

The St. Joe Hotel has a quaint picture. It is a nice country church situated in a beech grove over in sunny Tennessee. The building was a present to the neighborhood by a brother of Mrs. Reed, proprietor of the hotel. It is situated across the big road from a fine school house near Wilsonville, Obion county. The frame of the picture is very picturesque itself, being of metal and the design is strictly antithetical to the church scene, being composed of cannons, swords, muskets, bayonets, flags, drums, grapeshot, canister etc. Mrs. Reed thinks highly of the frame and its contents and it is proper, for around the scene are many pleasant memories as the particular spot where the church stands was her babyhood playgrounds—Pemisec Press.

## NOTICE.

I will be moving the Johnson house, 2 1/2 miles below Hickman, about the 1st of February. Any one having work of this kind, can see me at that place. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
J. N. THOMPSON, New Madrid, Mo.

## BLACK LANGSHAN CHICKENS.

I have some nice Cockerels and Pullets for sale, also eggs in season. First buyers will get choice. Mrs. M. A. McDaniel, Hickman, Ky.

## Tin Work.

We have secured the services of Mr. A. H. Borsch, a first-class tinner and are now prepared to accept work in that line at lowest possible prices consistent with good workmanship.

ELLISON MERCANTILE CO. INC.

## NOTICE TO PAY UP.

All persons who are indebted to the late firm of Stephens & Smith are again requested to come forward and settle as the business must be closed.  
STEPHENS & SMITH.